

# THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

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## CHINA TO CUT ARMY

Reduction of Land Armaments  
Revived at Arms Meet.

Japanese Now Have Numerous Objections to Offer to Hughes' Publicity Plan.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Reduction of land armaments, wiped off the agenda of the Washington conference in the case of France, was revived and applied to China. Demand that China materially cut down her military forces was included in a resolution sponsored by Senator Underwood of the American delegation, and adopted unanimously.

To force compliance with this further invasion of China's sovereignty by a conference supposed to safeguard her interests, the mite of an increase in the Chinese tariff rates recently allowed was made conditional upon acceptance of the mandate to reduce her army.

Indications that the Anglo-Japanese alliance still is in operation were seen in the support given the Underwood resolution. Sir Robert Borden, former Premier of Canada, and a member of the British delegation, who made the motion Wednesday to strike out the retroactive section of the Hughes open door resolution, made the principal speech in favor of reducing land armaments exclusively in China. Sir Robert's speech was prepared in advance.

Of course, the necessity for China expending less money on soldiers was based purely on economic grounds. Nothing was said of the effect the development of an efficient army in China would have on Japan's attitude toward China. There has been much open talk by Chinese here at the conference of the movement to wake up their people and get them interested in preparing adequate weapons for the defense of their land against foreign aggression. The eye of the "sleeping giant of the orient," once aroused, it is recognized, inevitably must first fall upon Japan.

The Japanese delegates showed their own hand in backing up on the position they took Thursday with regard to the Hughes resolution for publication of all commitments relating to China. The Japanese thoroughly approved the proposal "in principle." They now have numerous objections to offer.

Ban Shidehara, for the Japanese delegation, objected to the proposed requirements that private claims to special rights, privileges and concessions be listed with the secretary general of the conference, to be compiled and distributed to all the powers participating in the conference. He also stated that many of the documents as set forth as basis for Japan's claims in China are in Japanese or Chinese language, and Japan would not be bound by translations.

### 96 Autos Destroyed in Fire.

Chicago, Jan. 27.—Ninety-six automobiles were destroyed in a fire which swept through a garage in Wilmette. The loss is estimated at \$150,000.

**Ramsey Milholland**

By Booth Tarkington

This charming tale is no less boy and girl than "Penrod," "Seventeen," and "The Oriole." But it has a more serious significance in its revelation of great events, such as the World War, changing overnight, as it were, boys into men and girls into women — another illustration of the age-old dictum that men must fight and women must weep.

The earlier scenes are of boys and girls in public school, where the plodding Ramsey Milholland learns to hate the traditional bright girl pupil — the teacher's pet.

The plot carries the same characters to the state university. We have a rollicking picture of boys and girls struggling with the rudiments of education and finally of youth getting the finishing touches at college. Up to this point it is mostly humor and care-free scenes.

Then comes the war, changing everything. The author carefully avoids the tragic and heart-rending. He implies a happy ending with an opportunity for the reader to fill in through imagination, the tragedy if he so desires. It is a delightful Tarkington story, typical of the author's best talent.

It is  
**Our New Serial**

## POPE'S ILLNESS PROVES FATAL

Illustrious Head of Roman Catholic Church Called From His Labors.

### SHORT TERM IN HIGH OFFICE

Benedict XV Elevated to Papal Throne in 1914—His Career Since Ordination Marked With High Distinction—Was 68 Years Old.

Pope Benedict XV, two hundred and sixtieth in the list of Roman pontiffs, served as pope for about seven years and five months, having been crowned at the Vatican Sept. 6, 1914. His reign was shorter than that of any of the three popes immediately preceding him. Pope Pius X, his immediate predecessor, served 11 years before he died in 1914.

Rome, Jan. 23.—Pope Benedict XV is dead. Death was due to pneumonia and heart weakness complicated with bronchial catarrh and influenza. The pontiff had been ill only five days. The final attack dated back to last Tuesday when he contracted a cold.

Physicians had given up hope for his recovery, a cold which was not looked upon as serious having developed into pneumonia, though a few days ago it was lightly regarded.

Cardinal Gasparri, papal secretary of state, made public the fact of the death of the pope.

His holiness had been suffering for some days, having contracted double pneumonia, and treatment began too late.

Pope Benedict XV rose to the supreme head of the Catholic church Sept. 6, 1914, less than six months after he was elevated to the cardinalship. He was born of noble parents at Pegli, near Genoa, Italy, Nov. 21, 1854. His father was Marquis Della Chiesa.

Educated at Caproni college and the Academy of Ecclesiastics, he was ordained to the priesthood in 1878. He was taken to Madrid, Spain, by Cardinal Rampolla, and for four years was secretary of the nunciature in Spain. In 1901 he was appointed coadjutor of the holy office and in 1907 Pope Pius gave him the appointment of archbishop of the see of Bologna. He was made a cardinal in May, 1914.

Pope Benedict was much affected by the horrors and sorrow of the World War and many times tried to bring about peace negotiations. Germany's violation of Belgium's neutrality filled him with great sorrow and after the sinking of the Lusitania, he telegraphed the German emperor telling his abhorrence of the deed.

### Saddened By Horrors of War.

Pope Benedict's first appeal for peace was issued one week after his coronation. The appeal failed to bring results, as did also his later plan for a Christmas truce. In January and in July, 1915, he again tried to bring about peace negotiations. In March, 1916, he repeated his attempts and in May of the same year suggested that America should act as conciliator between the warring nations. His note to President Wilson to this effect reached Washington when Germany and the United States were involved in a diplomatic crisis. The Vatican approved of President Wilson's peace note in 1917, but three months later the United States entered the war.

The Pope's most memorable appeal for peace was issued in his own handwriting on August 8, 1917, and asked belligerent rulers to end the struggle. During the peace conference his plans were issued in behalf of weaker nations.

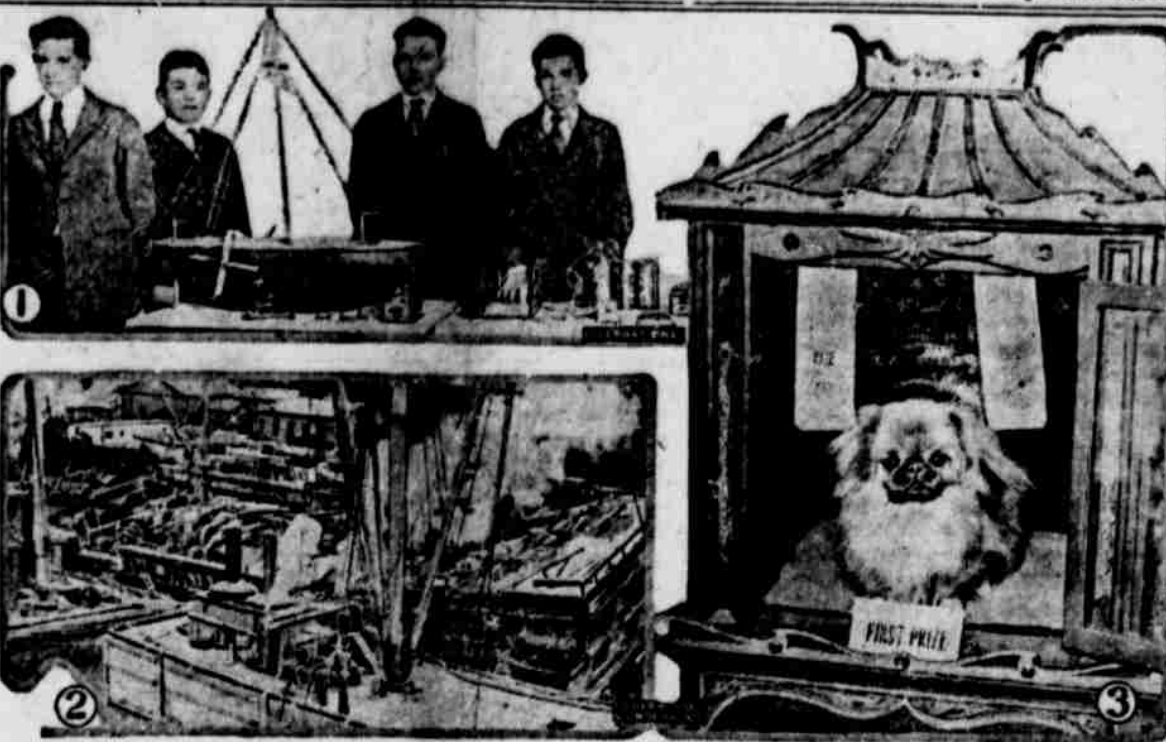
Just before the conference President Wilson had a private conference with Pope Benedict at the Vatican in which many questions of a social and international nature were discussed.

The settlement of the 700-year-old Irish problem was received with great pleasure by the pope, who issued a message congratulating the principals in the negotiations.

### 'PRINCE MICHAEL' MILLS DIES

Head of the Jezreelite Sect Succumbs at Gillingham, England.

London, Jan. 23.—Michael Mills known as "Prince Michael," and head of the Jezreelites, a New and Latter House of David, is dead at Gillingham Kent. He came to England from America in 1900, declaring that he was the divinely appointed successor of James Jereshon Jazreel (James White) founder of the sect, who died in 1885. Mills said he had received divine command to complete the building of the "Jezreel temple" at Gillingham.



1—Radio-controlled boat exhibited in first American Boys exposition in Washington. 2—Old oak bark grigate Granite State, pride of the navy in the middle of the last century, being junked in North river at New York. 3—Chung of Lamer, first prize winner in annual show of Pekingese Club of America.

## BANK IS FREE STATE CAPITOL

Old Irish Parliament House in Dublin Comes Into Its Own—Collins Goes to London.

Dublin, Jan. 23.—The old Irish parliament building on College green, now occupied by the Bank of Ireland, is destined to become the official home of the legislature of the new Irish Free State, according to the political correspondent of the Freeman's Journal.

"When Michael Collins and William Cosgrove visited the handsome historic building on Wednesday," the writer says, "their visit was not entirely concerned with matters of finance. When arrangements appointing the Bank of Ireland as financial agents of the new government were concluded the ministers were conducted around the building, with a view to investigating its suitability for house the parliament."

Collins is on the way to London to join the Irish ministers already in consultation with the British cabinet.

Eamon de Valera at the committee meeting of the high council of the Sinn Fein will move, it is learned, that until international recognition of Ireland as an independent republic has been secured the aim of the organization shall be the same as before—to secure that recognition.

## PASSENGERS ARE MAROONED

Dynamite May Be Used to Release 150 Persons on Ferry Off Mackinac City, Mich.

Cheboygan, Mich., Jan. 23.—Dynamite may be used to release the car ferry Wawatam, held fast for 36 hours in the ice floes off Mackinac City with 150 passengers and the D. S. and A. train from the upper peninsula aboard her. A blizzard and the treacherous condition of the ice makes it impossible to bring the passengers ashore over the frozen waters of the straits, but no fears are entertained for those aboard, as the vessel is well stocked with fuel and provisions and is in no immediate danger. The Wawatam was pinned in the ice fields while enroute from St. Ignace to Mackinac City. Tugs have been unable to reach her and dynamite will be used to break up the jam if she does not break her way out soon.

### MICKIE SAYS

NEWSPAPERS DON'T NEVER MAKE NO EXORBITANT PROFITS SO THEN GUY'S HAVE ALL TH' MONEY 'AYS COMIN' TO THEM, SO IF YOU OWE US ANYTHIN', WE'D SURE ADMIRE TO HAVE IT NOW! THANK YOU!



CHARLES SUGRUE

## JACKSON COUNTY FISCAL COURT TAKES STEPS FOR GOOD ROADS

The Jackson County Fiscal Court met with County Judge C. P. Moore, presiding in the courthouse at McKee, Ky., January 22, and by a vote of all Magistrates present voted the following:

"It is hereby ordered by the Jackson County Fiscal Court that immediate investigation be made as to the possibility of securing the consent of the State Road Department at Frankfort, Ky., to take up the work of surveying at once the proposed turnpike leading from Richmond, Ky., to Pineville, Ky., thru Jackson county, as this court is in possession of information from the Fiscal Court of Madison county, that similar action has been taken by that court asking for a survey to the Jackson county line."

It is further ordered that at least five representatives of this county be sent to Frankfort, Ky., to consult with the State Road Department at a date not later than February 5, 1922, and that the expenses of said representatives be paid by the county.

Be it further ordered that County Judge C. P. Moore, Squire T. H. Hurst and Wm. Hurst be authorized to take the matter up with the State Road Department at its February term, 1922.

We, the Fiscal Court of Jackson county, do hereby heartily endorse the plan of the Kentucky Good Roads Association in their plan to place before the citizens of Kentucky to vote Fifty Million Dollars in bonds, without raising the general property tax and that we do respectfully urge our Senator Wm. Wallace and our Representative S. R. Powell to give their unstinted and vigorous support to this measure, when it comes before their respective bodies for consideration."

Tyner, Kentucky,  
January 20, 1922

Editor The Citizen,  
Berea, Ky.

My dear sir:

I read with pleasure your editorial some several weeks ago concerning the building of a turnpike from Richmond via Berea to McKee, and much has been said about this lately, and since action has been taken by Madison County Fiscal Court calling upon the State Road Department for an early survey to the top of Big Hill, we have renewed hopes that something might be done toward securing this road. Our Fiscal Court met yesterday and passed the enclosed Order and Resolution, which is self explanatory.

Now we have grounds to believe that favorable action can be secured, provided that Berea and Richmond will get interested and cooperate with us in this matter. We have twice voted Road Bonds for this purpose and our last action on this respect is still holding good, but unless we

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## KANSAS CITY BANDITS KILL

Three Robbers Held Up Card Players in Hotel and Slay One of Victims—Escape With \$500.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 23.—Three bandits entered a room in the Venetian hotel and held up several men who were engaged in a card game. Christ Stathes, thirty-eight, resisted and was shot dead. The robbers escaped with \$500.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Washington Conference Goes Far Toward Establishing Real Open Door in China.

### AGREEMENT BLOW TO JAPAN

Foreign Policy of New French Government Stated by Premier Poincaré—Irish Free State Formally Installed—Postmaster General Hays Announces Coming Resignation.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

STRONGLY backed by the British and Italian delegations to the Washington conference, Secretary Hughes and his American colleagues last week pushed far toward completion of their plans for the establishment and maintenance of a real "open door" in China. In effect, it was a big week for China and a rather unpleasant one for Japan.

Mr. Hughes submitted to the Far Eastern committee a set of resolutions by which the powers in the conference, other than China, agree:

"(a) Not to seek or to support their nationals in seeking any arrangement which might purport to establish in favor of their interests any general superiority of rights with respect to commercial or economic development in any designated region of China;

"(b) Not to seek or to support their nationals in seeking any such monopoly or preference as would deprive other nationals of the right of undertaking any legitimate trade or industry in China or of participating with the Chinese government, or with any provincial government, in any category of public enterprise, or which by reason of its scope, duration, or geographical extent is calculated to frustrate the practical application of the principle of equal opportunity."

China, for its part, declares its "intention of being guided by the same principles in dealing with applications for economic rights and privileges from governments and nationals of all foreign countries whether parties to that agreement or not."

Provision is made for the establishing of an international board to which questions of compliance with the open door principle may be referred for investigation and report. As first drafted, the resolutions made this applicable to existing concessions. France objected to this and the Japanese, though accepting the plan "in principle," were plainly nervous and worried and asked for time to study the text. In the interest of speedy action the objectionable clause was withdrawn, and thereupon the plan was given unanimous approval by the committee. The Americans did not look on this as a defeat, for, under their construction of the resolutions, it will still be possible to bring before the international commission any open door question involving existing concessions, including the privileges which Japan by her notorious 21 demands forced China to concede in 1915. The Japanese maintain they got nothing through those demands that violates the open door principle. Ambassador Shidehara does not believe the board of reference plan is practicable, but finally accepted it.

It really looks as though the commercial open door in the Far East is about to become, in the words of Mr. Hughes, a fact instead of a motto.

In the latter part of the week the committee was considering the matter of the reformation of China's railway system. The British proposed that the

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## World News

By J. R. Robertson, Professor of History and Political Science Berea College

The attention of the world has been directed to Rome by the death of Pope Benedict XV. Death was caused by pneumonia and his last hours were painful. Della Chiesa, or Benedict, became Pope in 1914, being promoted from the Archbishopric of Bologna. He was a scholarly man, simple in his habits and of retiring disposition. He did not seek the office and shrunk from its responsibilities. He was kind hearted and a friend to the poor. His pontificate came at a stormy time for a man of his disposition. He was an ardent advocate of peace and supported every measure that looked toward that end. He was indignant at the treatment of Belgium and the sinking of the Lusitania. In more recent times he was worried by the Irish struggle and counseled moderation. His administration of his high office is generally regarded as creditable.

The change in the French ministry has destroyed, for the present at least, the work of the Conference at Cannes. It succeeded, however, in providing for another and more general conference to be held in Italy, probably at Genoa. The purpose of this meeting was stated to be financial and in the interests of economic betterment in Europe. Germany and Russia have been invited to attend, and our country will be welcome if it is willing to accept. There is a growing disposition to enlist the aid of the United States in putting into shape the slowly recovering industrial life of Europe, and it is a thing our country wishes to have done, but is cautious in its recognition of some of the governments and policies across the Atlantic. There is also a growing pressure to have the United States cancel the debts that are owed, and we are not decided to do it at present.

Relief is being brought to the starving Russians as effectively as possible under the circumstances. It is reported, on good authority, that the Soviet Government is feeding over 2,000,000 people. Organizations working under Nansen's direction are feeding over 300,000 children and adults, and the Americans are feeding 800,000 children daily. This, however, falls far short of the need in a region where there are over 30,000,000 people destitute and 19,000,000 in desperate condition. The different agencies seem to be working in harmony at present, but it has been no easy task to bring this about, as the Soviet regime has been so jealous of its authority and so fearful that efforts would be made to change it. There is a general disposition to help as far as it is possible.

In connection with the change in the French ministry, Andre Tardieu, the statesman and journalist, makes some rather plain and telling statements. He speaks of the uncertainty of written agreements as things upon which France can depend. A treaty was made with the enemy which is not being fulfilled. Treaties were made with two of the Allies and in one case the treaty was never ratified and in the other it was mutilated. France is tired of having lessons read to her by those not familiar with the facts and conditions. He repudiates the charge of imperialism and shows that the larger part of the military budget is for reconstruction work in the rebuilding of homes in place of those destroyed and in provision for the widows and families of dead soldiers.

The subject of greatest importance before the Washington Conference during the week has been the matter of an open door policy in China with equal opportunity for all. The delegates agreed to the general policy, but were unwilling to enter on an investigation of present and past concessions to various nations. France was first to object, Japan followed, and England moved to drop it entirely. According to agreement, an international commission is to be created to make objection if any violation occurs. The agreement consisted of a mutual pledge not to establish spheres of influence or sphere. The open door policy has long cure monopolies in China in the future advocated by the United States.

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